

OTTAWA

"THE
PICTURESQUE
CITY"

AND CONDENSED
A.E.A. PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME

A. L. A. CONVENTION

Wednesday, June 26th.

- 4.30 p.m.—Executive Board.
- 8.15 p.m.—Addresses of Welcome.

Thursday, June 27th.

- 9 a.m.—First General Session.
- 2.30 p.m.—Council.
- 2.30 p.m.—American Association of Law Libraries.
- 2.30 p.m.—Special Libraries Association. First Session.
- 8.15 p.m.—American Library Institute. First Session.
- 8.15 p.m.—Agricultural Libraries Session.
- 8.15 p.m.—Catalog Section. First Session.

Friday, June 28th.

- 9.30 a.m.—Second General Session.
- 2.30 p.m.—Joint Session. Bibliographical Society of America; National Association of State Libraries; American Association of Law Libraries; and Special Libraries Association.
- 2.30 p.m.—Children's Librarians Section. First Session.
- 2.30 p.m.—League of Library Commissions. First Session.
- 2.30 p.m.—State and Provincial Library Associations.
- 8.15 p.m.—College and Reference Section. First Session.
- 8.15 p.m.—Catalog Section. Second Session.
- 8.15 p.m.—Trustees Section.

Saturday, June 29th.

- 9.30 a.m.—Third General Session. Joint Session with Professional Training Section.
- 8.15 p.m.—League of Library Commissions. Second Session.
- 8.15 p.m.—National Association of State Libraries.
- 8.15 p.m.—Bibliographical Society of America.

Monday, July 1st.

- 9.30 a.m.—Fourth General Session.
- 2.30 p.m.—Special Libraries Association. Second Independent Session.
- 2.30 p.m.—College and Reference Section. Second Session.
- 2.30 p.m.—Children's Librarians Section. Second Session.
- 2.30 p.m.—Government Documents Round Table.
- 8.15 p.m.—Fifth General Session.

Tuesday, July 2nd.

- 9.30 a.m.—Joint Session. National Association of State Libraries; American Association of Law Libraries; and Special Libraries Association.
- 9.30 a.m.—Professional Training Section.
- 9.30 a.m.—American Library Institute. Second Session.
- 2.30 p.m.—Sixth General Session.
- 8.15 p.m.—Executive Board.

Comment - A.A.

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The descriptive matter in this Book
has been compiled in part from the
writings of Mrs. J. Lorn McDougall
and Lawrence J. Burpee—while the
cuts were loaned by the City Publicity
Commissioner, Herbert W. Baker



Prepared expressly for the
Convention of
The American Library Association
Ottawa
June 26th to July 2nd, 1912



With Compliments of Library Bureau

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OTTAWA, CANADA.—Parliamentary Library
A visit worth a trip across the ocean



Exterior Carnegie Library

IMPORTANT LIBRARIES IN THE CAPITAL

The Library of Parliament.

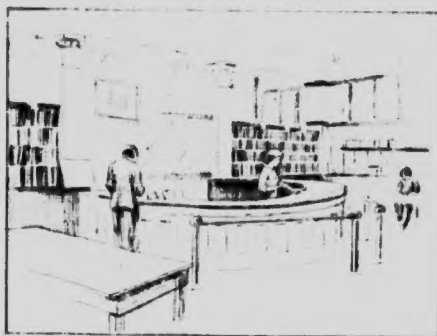
Carnegie Public Library.

The University of Ottawa.

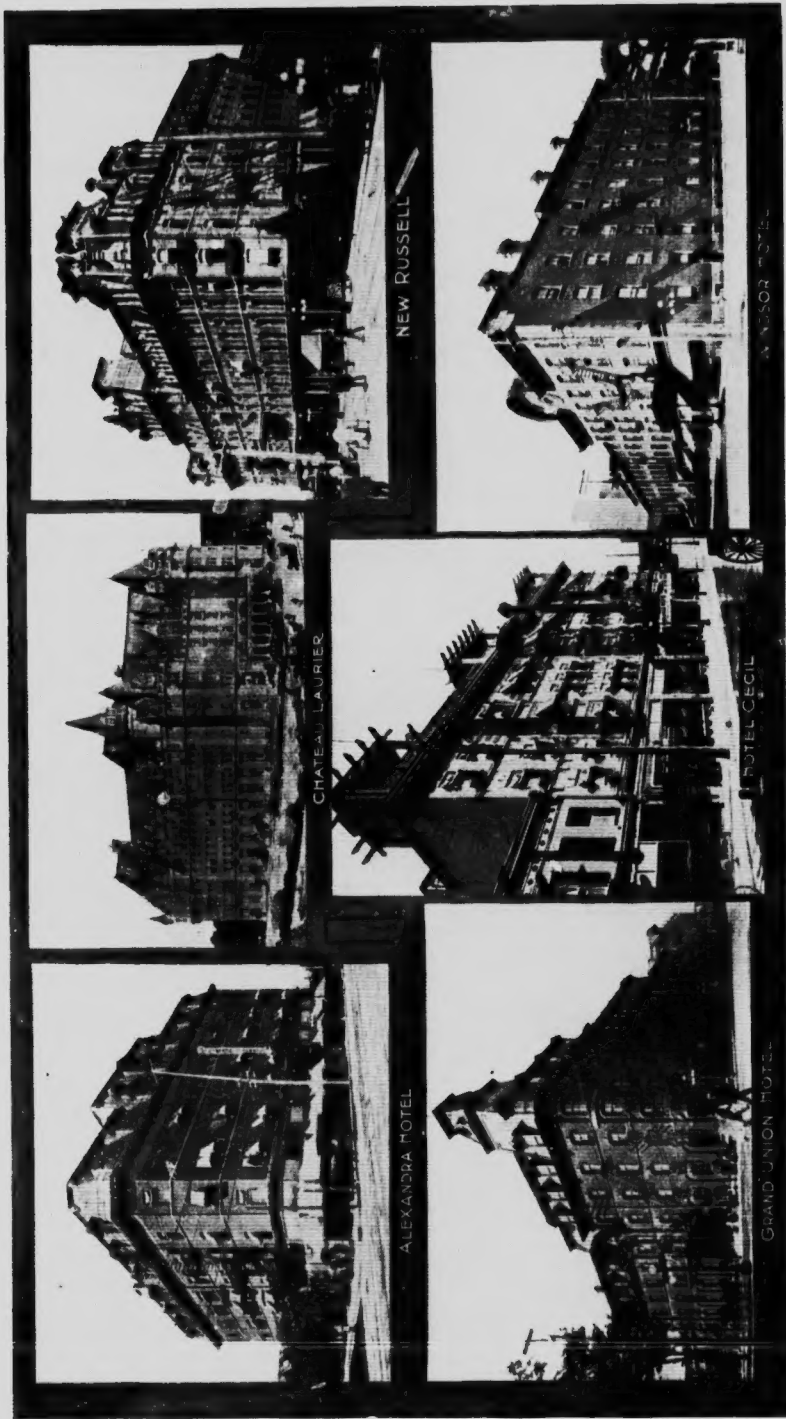
Dominion Archives.

The Supreme Court.

Geological Survey



Interior Carnegie Library



OTTAWA, CANADA.—Some of the Capital's Prominent Hotels

Ottawa in 1613.

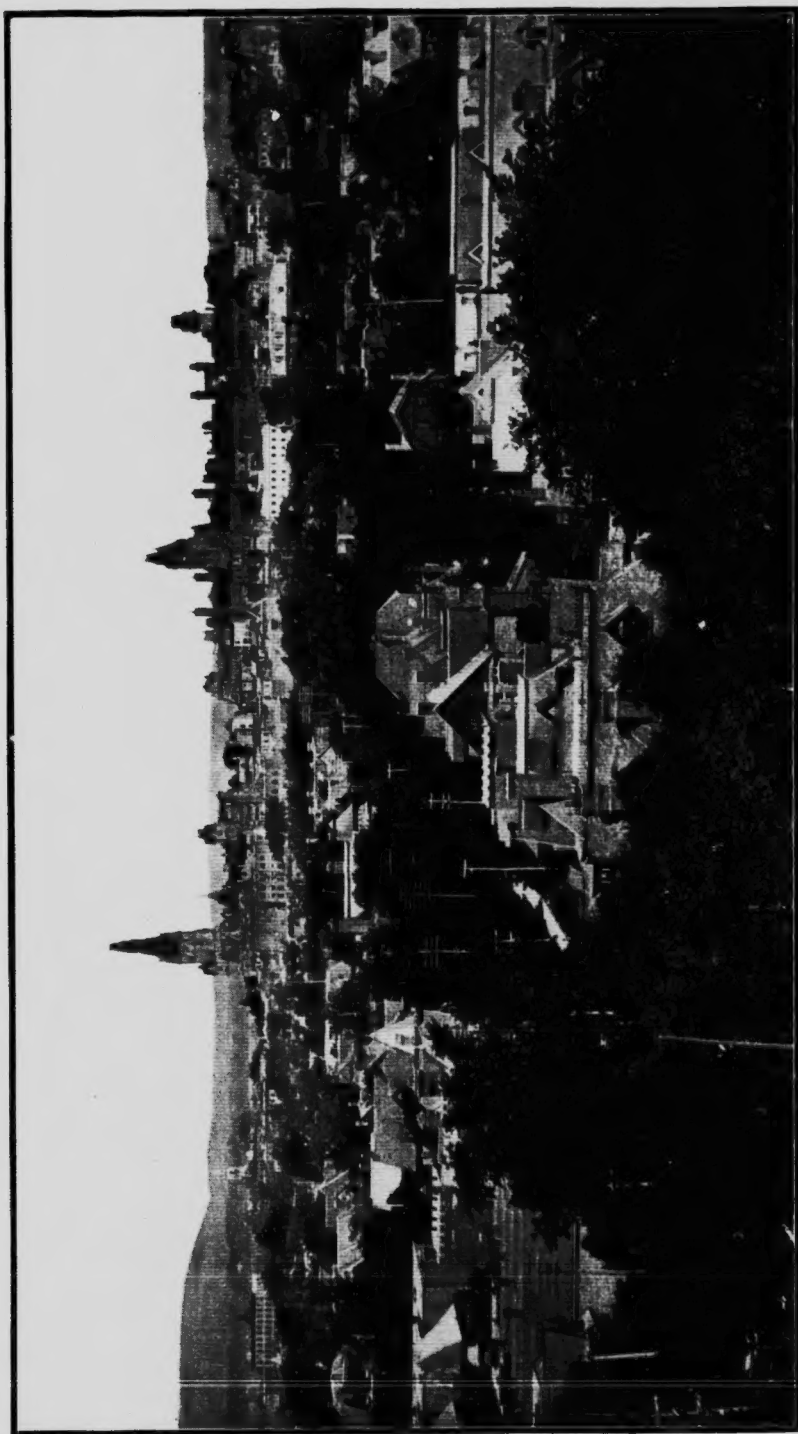
Parkman writes as follows in his fascinating history of Champlain's trip up the Ottawa from Ville Marie (Montreal) and his first sight of the Rideau and Chaudiere Falls in 1613, some three hundred years ago: "The canoes were launched again, and the voyagers held their course. Soon the still surface was flecked with spots of foam; islets of froth floated by, tokens of some great convulsion. Then, on their left, the falling curtain of the Rideau shone like silver betwixt its bordering woods, and in front, white as a snowdrift, the cataracts of the Chaudiere barred the way. They saw the unbridled river careering down its sheeted rocks, foaming in unfathomed chasms, wearying the solitude with the hoarse outcry of its agony and rage. On the brink of the rocky basin, where the plunging torrent boiled like a caldron, and puffs of spray sprang out from its concussion like smoke from the throat of a cannon, Champlain's two Indians took their stand and, with a loud invocation, threw tobacco into the foam, an offering to the local spirit, the Manitou of the cataract."

Ottawa's Real Birth.

To our visitors it is interesting to know that the birthdate of Canada's Capital—"Picturesque Ottawa"—is properly given as 1826 when Colonel By came out to take charge of the Rideau Canal construction. Where the Parliament Buildings now stand he built three Barracks for his soldiers and on Major Hill—near where the magnificent Chateau Laurier now rears its massive walls—he built his own habitation.

In August 1827 Sir John Franklin laid the corner-stone of the Canal locks and around this work a settlement at once sprang up.

Upper Town—composed of a few blocks on Wellington, Vittoria, Lyon and Kent streets—was laid out. Much of this property is that which has recently been expropriated



OTTAWA, CANADA.—North-east view from Victoria Museum

by the present Conservative Government under Mr. Robert Laird Borden for a new government building site to house all departments at one central point in the city—this in view of the fact that the extremely rapid growth of Canada has necessitated adding to its governing machinery faster than could be foreseen and in consequence many departments are found scattered all over the city in quarters mostly rented from private owners.

Lower Town in 1828 saw about one hundred and fifty houses in it mostly on Sussex and Rideau streets.

In 1832 Nicholas Sparks gave the land on which the first Anglican Church was built on condition that he and his heirs were granted a pew for all time—this Church is the present Christ Church Cathedral.

During this same year the Canal was completed and all the trade between Upper and Lower Canada began to come down and up the Rideau Canal.

As late as 1854 travellers say that Ottawa, or Bytown as it was known then in honor of Colonel By, was a most desperately dirty place so far as its roads and streets were concerned—no one having time or taking the trouble to make an orderly arrangement of streets.

Compare this with Ottawa of to-day as you see it—beautifully wooded yet on its residential streets—but with the best street cleaning system in all Canada and bustling, live, commercial streets the equal of any in the world for a city its size.

The Lumber Industry Founded by an American.

It will please our visitors from the South to know that one of our greatest industries, lumbering, was founded long before Ottawa as a Capital was dreamed of. Even when this part of the country was a practically unknown wilderness—one Philemon Wright, a hardy pioneer of New England—foresaw the opportunity in the well wooded land on the Quebec side and brought over enough neighbors to start



OTTAWA, CANADA.—The Public Market. Pure food at comparatively low cost. Consumers purchase direct from producers.

a settlement. He, himself, cut square timber and floated his rafts to Quebec city thus starting the lumber industry in these parts.

This trip is now a favorite one by boat for summer visitors—down the Ottawa to Montreal and then on the stately St. Lawrence River to Quebec, returning in most cases by rail, and visiting the different cities on the way back at leisure.

Ottawa of To-day.

To-day we see the Chaudiere and the Rideau—so graphically described by Parkman in our opening paragraph—harnessed up to furnish "White Coal" or electrical energy and this has been done so cleverly that Ottawa is heralded far and wide, the world over, as "The great cheap power city" and yet is withal one of the cleanest and most orderly in its industrial section.

In the Chaudiere Falls, Rideau Falls, and numerous other water powers close by, Ottawa has more power available for Commercial purposes than even the mighty Niagara supplies—and at less cost.

Those who doubt this statement must know, before deciding, that within 50 miles there is available, undeveloped, 1,000,000 hydraulic horse power, at a low water estimate and that we consume about 75,000 horse power a year with 25,000 more immediately available, right in the heart of the city.

Electrical Power Available.

Modern statisticians are fond of comparisons and showing imaginary conditions to accentuate figures—here's what Ottawa's water powers, if developed, would do:—

They would supply enough electrical energy for all the manufacturing, electric lighting and street railway systems of four such cities as Detroit, Toronto, Rochester and Cincinnati. Think of it!

OTTAWA has 19 Federal Government Buildings valued at \$22,675,000, giving employment to 4,895 people, and distributes about \$5,000,000 annually through payrolls — a PERMANENT ASSET — which no other city in Canada enjoys, an ASSET that is in no wise jeopardized by whatever unfavorable condition may arise and prevail in other cities or districts in Canada.



OTTAWA, CANADA.—Major Hill Park, Rideau Locks, Parliament Hill, from Nepean Point

Ottawa by Moonlight and at Sunrise.

When the city is wrapped in sleep, and the light of a glorious moon lends a fairy splendour to river and mountain, forest and water-fall, roof, tower and steeple; or in the less mysterious, but more glorious hour of sunrise, one can best recall Parkman's picture of 1613. Let the visitor make his way around the green terraces of Parliament Hill, to the little summer-house that stands on the edge of the cliff. The Chaudiere, in daytime silenced by the noisy city, speaks again, as it did before the irrepressible white man invaded its realm, and harnessed its waters to do his bidding. The Rideau hidden from view behind the rocky promontory of Nepean Point, sends a majestic answer to the song of the great cataract.

The broad and stately river, its surface foam-crowned and sparkling with a million eddies and ripples, flows swiftly between banks which even the presence of countless lumber piles cannot make anything but picturesque. The splendid sweep of the lofty southern shore, with the green-clad cliffs of Parliament Hill dropping sheer to the water's edge many feet below, remains still unspoiled by the ruthless hand of man. Pine and maple, cedar and hemlock, cling to its rocky face, as they did when Champlain gazed upon these heights from his frail and unsteady canoe, three centuries ago. Midway between hill-top and water's-edge, just visible through trees and bushes, the Lover's Walk circles the cliff, following the course of an ancient Indian trail, and the later path of pioneer raftsmen. To the north-east the Gatineau joins the Ottawa, flowing turbulently from its far-off source in the wild north country. In the distant background the Laurentians, still clothed in primeval verdure from foot to summit, lend an added dignity to the scene.

These mysterious mountains, before whose vast antiquity all human traditions sink into nothingness; to which the beginning of animal and plant life is but as yesterday; beside which the venerable mountains of other lands are still

in their infancy, possess an indescribable fascination. They carry one back, through ages of ages, to the very foundation of the earth, and seem to be as much out of place in this intensely modern age as a mastodon or a megalosaurus.

The Parliament Buildings.

Much has been said and written about the grace, beauty and dignity of the Canadian Houses of Parliament, but to know how far short of the reality falls all the praise that has been lavished upon them, one must see them in the early morning, from some such vantage point as the opposite shore of the river, the bridge at the Chaudiere, Nepean Point, or, perhaps, from that spot in front of Rideau Hall, which was the favourite point of view of the Princess Louise, when she occupied the Vice-Regal mansion for a few years. In the early morning hour when the rising sun turns roof and gable tower, spire and steeple, into a vision of glowing and inimitable beauty; when their noble Gothic outlines seem to be part and parcel of the bold promontory on which they stand, one appreciates the force of Sir William Van Horne's striking comparison of this group of buildings to "a majestic grove of pines." It is difficult to know which to commend most highly, the perfect symmetry of the buildings themselves, with their pure and graceful outlines, or the unrivalled felicity of the site, the perfect harmony between the work of man and the work of nature. Even the fastidious eye of a Ruskin could have found neither fault nor weakness in this architectural picture.

Ottawa a Continuous Park.

Perhaps, however, from a picturesque point of view, what would strike the outside visitor more even than her parks, is the delightfully refreshing greenness of Ottawa's boulevards. The practice of abolishing fences has become almost universal in the Canadian Capital. Most of the best residential streets give the appearance of a wide avenue,

rows of maples or elms on either side, an excellent roadway flanked by granolithic sidewalks, and between sidewalk and houses, a broad stretch of green lawn, extending continuously from house to house, down the length of the street. Another feature that has added greatly to the attractiveness of Ottawa is the annual flower contest, established some years ago by Lady Minto, wife of the then Governor-General. Her Excellency gave several prizes for the best private gardens and the best-kept grounds, and these competitions, which are entered into with zest by many people, have had a wonderful effect in beautifying the city, the custom being continued by her successors at Rideau Hall.

Experimental Farm.

About a mile out of town, to the south-west, is situated the Central Experimental Farm, covering some 500 acres of ground. Here are stationed a Director, controlling all the Experimental Farms throughout the Dominion, an Entomologist and Botanist, a Chemist, a Horticulturist and a Poultry Manager. There is fully-equipped laboratory on the Farm, for the purpose of testing soils, fertilizers, etc., and a branch for testing the vitality of seeds. The results of this and the other Experimental Farms have been of incalculable benefit to the agricultural interests of the Dominion.

Observatory.

Parliament voted a considerable sum for the establishment of an Observatory at Ottawa, and this is built at the Experimental Farm, the highest point in the district, and otherwise well suited for the purpose.

Monuments and Statues.

The history, both of Canada and its Capital, is too recent to admit of much in the way of commemorative monuments or statues. Perhaps the most notable is that of Queen



OTTAWA, CANADA.—A strictly high-class Residential District, one mile square, in the heart of the city

Victoria, in the centre of the Parliamentary Library. This is life size, in marble, and was executed by the late Marshall Wood, an English sculptor. A replica of the statue is in Calcutta. On Parliament Hill is another statue of Her late Majesty, in heroic size, supported by an emblematic group, the whole mounted on a lofty pedestal. This was placed in position since the death of the Queen, and is the work of a young French-Canadian sculptor now living in Paris. On the same side of the terrace, overlooking the river and the Chaudiere, is a statue of Alexander Mackenzie, the first Liberal Premier of the Dominion and another of Cartier, one of the Fathers of Confederation, after whom Cartier Square is named. Near the entrance to Major Hill Park is a monument to the memory of Ottawa volunteers killed in the last Northwest Rebellion; and on City Hall Square a noble monument commemorates the Ottawa men who died for the Empire in South Africa. The memory of these Ottawa citizen-soldiers is also kept green by a large memorial window, and a brass tablet, in St. Bartholomew's Church, the former placed soon after the Rebellion of 1885, and the latter upon the conclusion of the late war in South Africa.

Drives in and about the City.

It may be of interest here to describe a few of the many delightful drives that one may take in the neighbourhood of the City. Starting from the centre of the town, one may follow the new Driveway still under construction by the Improvement Commission, either through the Lower Town, to New Edinburgh, Rideau Hall, and Rockliffe Park; or, turning south follow the banks of the Canal to the Experimental Farm. If one leaves the Driveway at Bank Street, and crosses the bridge to the southern side of the Canal, a good road brings one in time to a charmingly picturesque little waterfall and rapids on the Rideau River, known locally as the Hog's Back.



OTTAWA, CANADA. The Ottawa Improvement Commission is spending \$1,000,000.00 in the creation and beautification of Parks, Driveways and Boulevards

Along the Ottawa and Lake Deschenes.

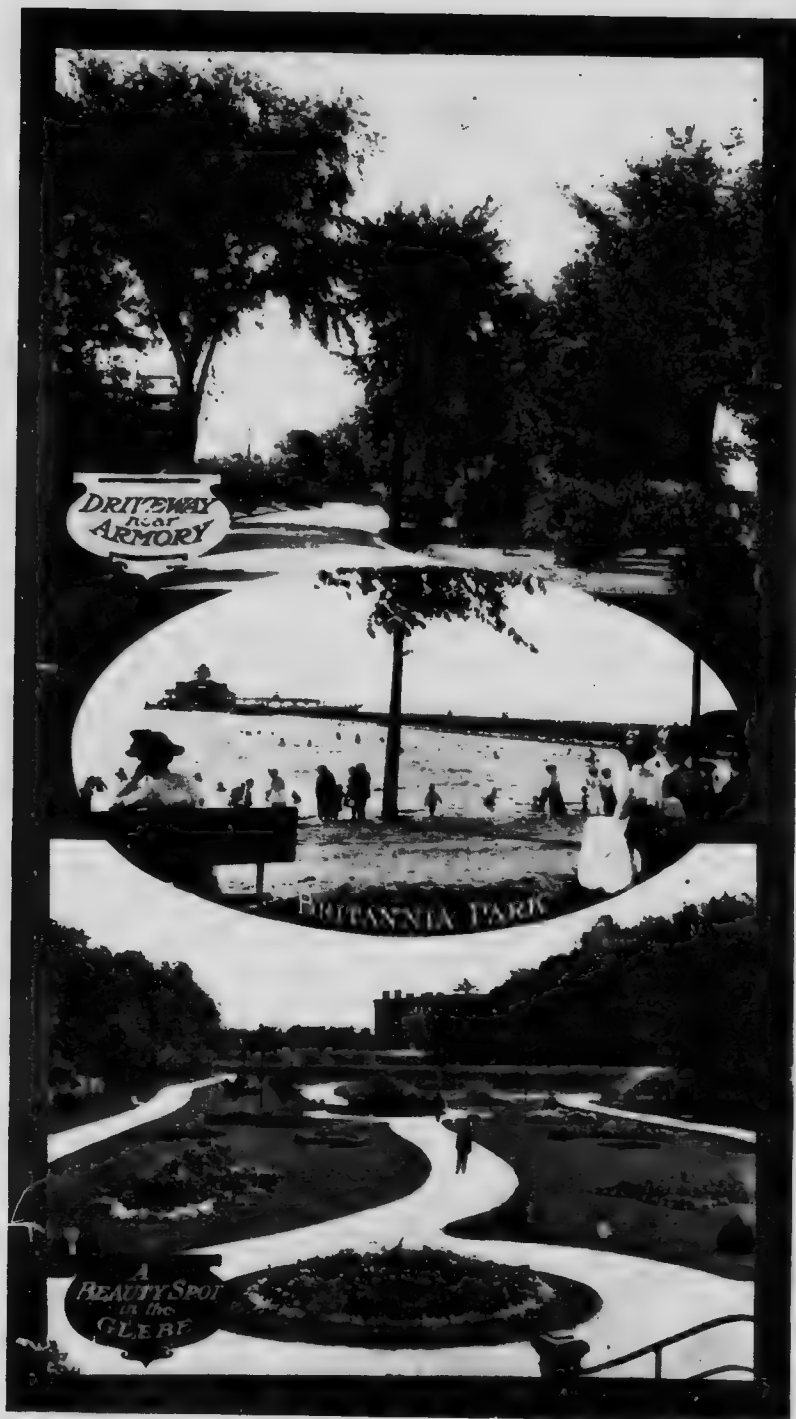
Another delightful drive turns westward from the city, and follows the Ottawa River to Britannia-on-the Bay, on Lake Deschenes. This summer resort may also be conveniently reached by the Ottawa Electric Railway.

The Chats Falls.

Aylmer, 9 miles distant, is reached by the Hull Electric Railway, via the Interprovincial Bridge. From Queen's Park, the terminus of this railway, the visitor may take a steamboat twice a week to the splendid series of cataracts known as the Chats. You remember Parkman's graphic description: "Like a wall, bristling at the top with woody islets, the Fall of the Chats faced them, with the sheer plunge of their sixteen cataracts."

"Ti Canadian Adirondacks."

If one would wander farther afield, the Chelsea Road leads into the heart of a country which is rightly known as the "Canadian Adirondacks." Leaving the neighbouring city of Hull behind, the road rises gradually in a series of splendid sweeps, until the foot of the Chelsea Hills is reached, where a splendid view is obtained of the surrounding mountains and of Ottawa in the distance, with its spires, and the graceful masses of its Parliament Buildings, standing out boldly against the southern sky. A drive as far as Chelsea will probably be found as much as the average person cares for some ten miles out, and as many back again; but by taking the morning train, one may run up through the delightfully varied scenery of the Gatineau Valley, through the well-named "County of Ten Thousand Lakes," through the heart of the mysterious Laurentians, past rapids and waterfalls in bewildering succession, (for the railway clings closely to the banks of the Gatineau), and so on, up as far as Maniwaki, skirting the shores of the beautiful Blue Sea Lake.



OTTAWA, CANADA.—A Section of Driveway and Britannia Park

These Figures are up-to-date.

Most visitors who have only a short time to sojourn with us like to have "A few facts and figures" to use when "telling the folks about the trip." That's the only excuse for including the following, which we trust will prove enlightening. They were revised to date in 1911 but Ottawa to-day is such a rapidly growing city that it would be necessary to add materially to most of these if you wish to be absolutely correct.

Two hundred and thirty seven acres of Playground and Park lands within the city limits and about 2,000 acres of natural parks lands immediately adjacent to the city.

Ottawa is the largest individual manufacture of Lumber in the world—the district output of 1911 aggregating 359,000,000 feet, board measure, with a monetary value approximately of \$10,052,000.00.

Ottawa has a daily school attendance of 26,700 pupils.

Ottawa has the largest individual factories in the world producing Paper, Cardboard, Tents and Awnings, Marine Signals and Cement.

Ottawa's population, including suburbs, is 128,000 while within 300 miles is living a population of 4,127,000.

Ottawa has the National Victoria Museum, National Art Gallery, Government Archives, Parliamentary Library, Public Library, Royal Mint, Royal Observatory, Government Fisheries Exhibit, Central Canadian Experimental Farm—460 acres.

The City of Ottawa and district provide attractive and charming summer and winter resorts.

Nearby, and of easy access throughout the Ottawa Valley, along the wondrously beautiful Gatineau river and environs, are several good summer hotels.

The Ottawa river, Rideau lakes and Rideau canal provide many delightful little trips into this enchanting wonderland.



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Points of Interest.

Sparks Street Car lines used as Base of Directions.

Place	Street Car Sign	Direction Bound
Archives.....	Hull-Rockcliffe.....	East.
Aylmer, Que.....	Hull-Rockcliffe.....	West.
Aylmer, Que.....	Aylmer, At Dufferin Bridge.	
Britannia, Summer Resort, Britannia & Somerset....		West.
Basilica.....	Rockcliffe Park.....	East.
City Hall.....	Elgin & Queen Sts.—Elgin St....	East.
Court House.....	Nicholas St. Bank & Laurier.....	East.

Cartier Square: —

Drill Hall, Normal, Model School, Collegiate Institute—
Elgin St..... East.

Chaudiere Falls: —

Experimental Farm & Royal Observatory—Experimental
Farm—..... West.

Govt. Fisheries Exhibit., O'Connor & Queen Sts.

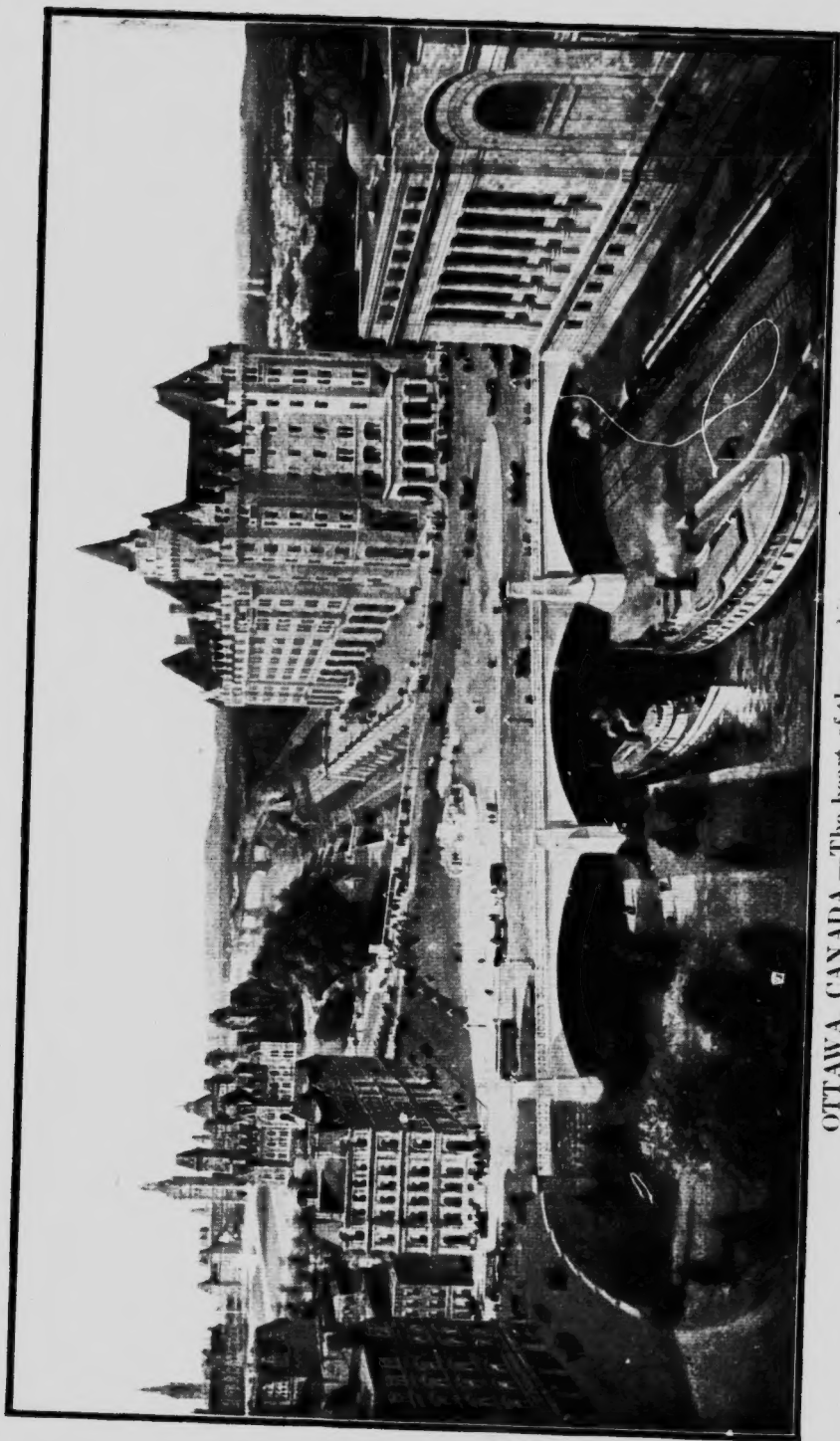
All cars to O'Connor & Sparks Sts.

Govt. Printing Bureau..... Hull-Rockcliffe..... East.
Govt. House "Rideau Hall" Hull-Rockcliffe..... East.
Hull..... Hull-Rockcliffe..... West.
Parliamentary Buildings.... All lines to Sparks & Metcalfe.
Public Library & Y.M.C.A. All lines to Sparks & Metcalfe.
Post Office & Plaza..... All lines..... East.
Royal Mint..... Hull-Rockcliffe..... East.
Royal Observatory..... Experimental Farm..... West.

Victoria Museum: —

Geological Exhibit..... Elgin St..... East.
Art Exhibit..... Elgin St..... East.

Driveway..... Any Motor Bus or Taxi-cabs line.



OTTAWA, CANADA.—The heart of the world's most beautiful capital

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THE WORK OF LIBRARY BUREAU

The true measure of any library's efficiency depends on the methods adopted by that library, and the equipment and the appliances to make these methods practical.

Libraries must have things in common, manufactured on a co-operative basis. This will result in producing for each library, equipment embodying the recommendations of practical library workers, possessing thorough knowledge of its uses. Co-operation is made possible only by careful consideration and discussion of demand and supply. Personal relations with customers give the best opportunities to learn every requirement.

Library Bureau dealing direct with all libraries, is placed in a relationship where responsibility cannot be scattered, nor laxity tolerated. The result of Library Bureau's labors, long contemporary with the work of the American Library Association, has been to bring about approximate uniformity in the administration and equipment of libraries.

Modern apparatus of the best quality is indispensable. It saves time and removes the need for costly special equipment and supplies.

When the entire work of furnishing the library is entrusted to Library Bureau, perfect suitability and harmony of design are assured.

LIBRARY BUREAU

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

BOSTON

OTTAWA

LONDON



OTTAWA, CANADA.—Principal street scenes



**Library Bureau Factory and Administrative Buildings in
Ottawa, Canada, Head Offices for the Dominion**

WHERE LIBRARY BUREAU HAS WAREROOMS

**The nearest city to you will be pleased to give all information
relative to Library Bureau work**

Boston, 43 Federal st.
New York, 316 Broadway.
Chicago, 37-41 South Wabash av.
Philadelphia, 910-912 Chestnut st.
Providence, 79 Westminster st.
Springfield, Whitney Bldg.
Worcester, State Mutual Bldg.
Hartford, Conn., 64 Pearl st.
Pittsburg, Oliver Bldg.
Washington, 1319 New York av., N.W.

Seranton, 408 Connell Bldg.
Baltimore, Maryland Trust Bldg.
New Orleans, Whitney Central Bldg.
Detroit, Majestic Bldg.
Cleveland, Arcade Bldg.
Indianapolis, Fletcher American Bank Bldg.
Milwaukee, 620 Caswell Block.
Minneapolis, 420 Second av., South
St. Louis, Fullerton Bldg.
Kansas City, 108 West 9th st.
Denver, 1604 Broadway.

San Francisco, Wentworth and Boyce, Distributors, 517 Market st.
Los Angeles, S. W. McKee Co., Distributors, Pacific Electric Bldg.
Dallas, Texas, H. C. Parker, Distributor, 826 Wilson Bldg.

CANADA

Ottawa, 201 Queen st.
Toronto, 45 Yonge st.

Montreal 229 Notre Dame st., West
Winnipeg, 26 Princess st.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE

London, 4, Cheapside
Manchester, 59, Cross st.

Birmingham, 78, New st.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Milburn House
Paris, 13, Rue du Quatre Septembre.

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